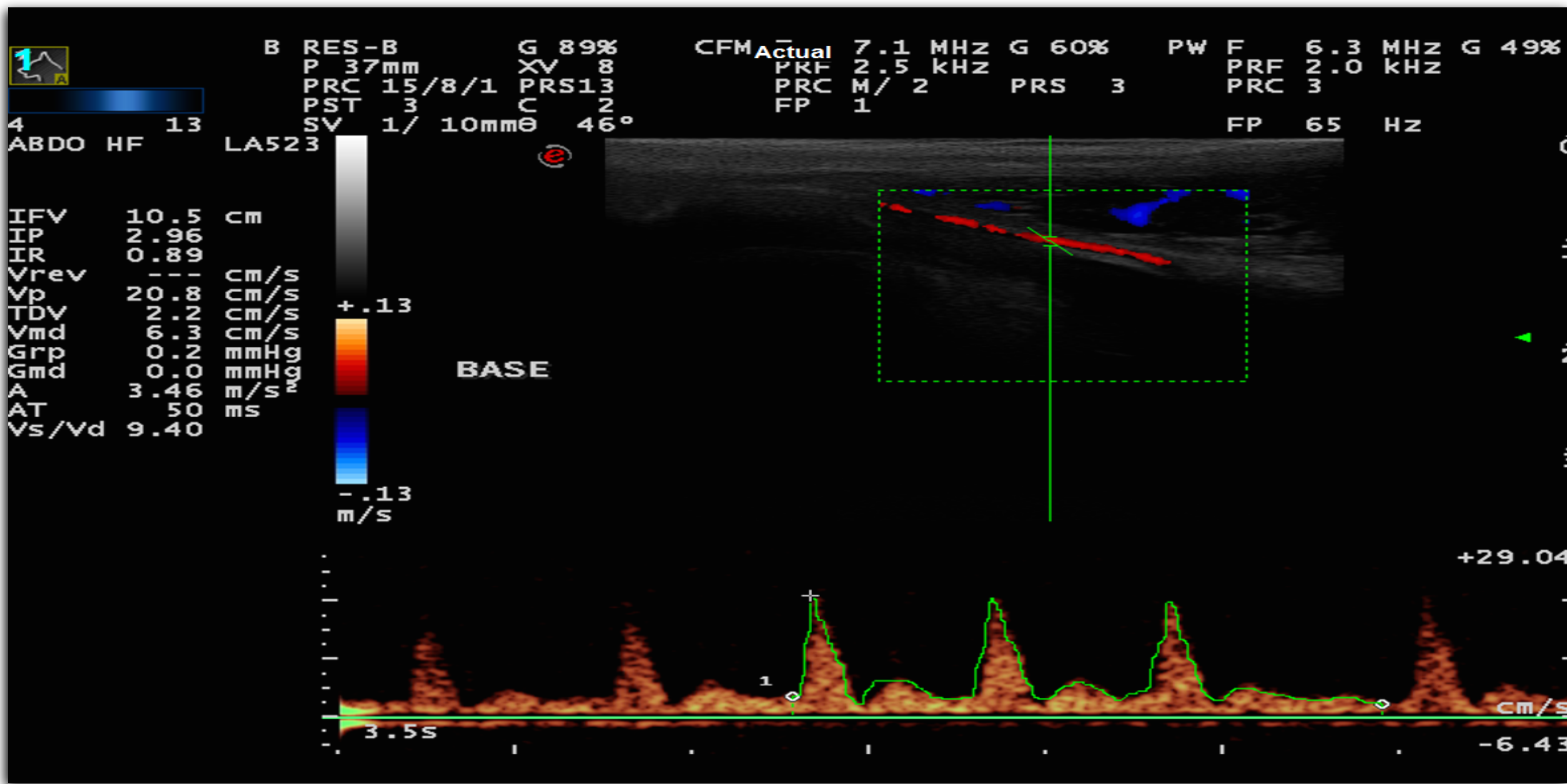


Evans (2012). Schematic representation of penis vessels

Materials and methods

In this study there were 11 male dogs included. The selected patients had no specific reproductive pathologies and also no pathologies affecting the reproductive function.

Parameters to analyse: Diameter of the vessel, IP and IR.



Introduction

The penis’ vascularisation is mainly given by the internal pudendal artery, a branch of the internal iliac. That one is divided in three parts in the ischiatic arch: the penis’ bulb artery which irrigates the corpus spongiosum, the profound artery of the penis which irrigates the corpus cavernosum; and the dorsal artery which is led towards the tip of the penis.

Objective:

Establishing the usual physiological values of the blood flow of a dog’s penis by means of a Doppler echocardiography for its posterior clinical application when reaching a prognostic in pathologies associated to the previously mentioned organ, especially in those with vascular engagements.

Results

	Base of the penis			Body of the penis		
	Ø (mm)	IP	IR	Ø (mm)	IP	IR
Mean ± Standard deviation	0,98±0,28	4,53±3,5	0,94±0,2	0,65±0,32	3,02 ±0,91	0,86±0,07

Conclusions

- Obtaining a major N for the purpose of realising a comparative study between:
- Castrated and not castrated.
  - According to age.
  - According to weight.